

# THE ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REGISTER IN SOME SELECTED JOURNALS: A DISCOURSE PERSPECTIVE

## A THESIS

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department, *Tarbiyah* and Teacher  
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Fulfillment of the Requirements of Undergraduate Degree



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## ABSTRACT

**HILMI SALAM (14121330386):** *“The Analysis of Information Technology Register in Some Selected Journals: A Discourse Perspective”*. *This thesis is submitted to the English Study Program of Tarbiyah Faculty.*

The study ESP (English for Specific Purpose) is enlarged through this paper that analyzes English for Specific Purposes in area of information technology. Related to English Department, ESP is learned as well by learners as subject matter in language learning. Register is part of linguistic feature in ESP which close to vocabulary in English language but specifically expanded through situational context by register (field, tenor, and mode).

There are two aims of research such as (1) to describe how discourse analysis clarifies IT registers in selected journal (2) to describe how these specific IT registers in journals affect the readers in comprehending text. Through discourse analysis this paper is completed by data analysis which clarifies what real author purpose and what actually written on journals to measure how learners comprehension. The method of the research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive Qualitative methods offer the opportunity for participants to understand the aims of educational journal then describe how really journal affects their comprehension.

From the documentation study, researcher found the result that discourse analysis clarifies IT register in some selected journals such as (1) Through discourse analysis researcher attempted to link writer purpose in using several register toward readers in brief and clear explanation into three components of field, tenor and mode. (2) Related to the questionnaire experiments of this documentation study, these specific IT registers in journals affect the readers in comprehending text through the way of their reading style, mostly EFL learners don't want to deeply understand the meaning of some register that real author wants to expose, so it causes ambiguity between writer and readers about the true meaning of each terms.

**Key word:** *English for Specific Purposes, Register, Discourse, Comprehension.*



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The thesis which is entitled "THE ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY REGISTER IN SOME SELECTED JOURNALS: A DISCOURSE PERSPECTIVE" written by Hilmi Salam, student number 14121330386 has been examined on August 19<sup>th</sup> 2016. It has been accepted by the board of examiners. It has been recognized as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Departement at *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute* Cirebon.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Research Background

English as the international languages in the world, it becomes very important to acquire English language to survive in this world globalization era. In this life, people cannot be neglected of language as the main medium to communicate or interact; English is used in all aspects of life such as in technology, international relationship, educational world etc. English for Specific Purposes (ESP) for example, ESP of Law which is commonly discussed by law learner or researcher, in law education the ESP of law register is obviously learned instead of law language is rich of specific register that should be understood. In the other hand, this thesis will take different object of research which focus on technological aspect that people is commonly used around the world. Specific terms up to specific text of Information Technology (IT) is spread on some articles, journals and magazines as people references for their life knowledge, especially in education that learner will absorb knowledge for their academics. The importance of technology in life, computers and other technologies are valuable. Increasing the numbers of educators in experiencing the power of technology is extremely developed. In the other side, technological tools can foster students' abilities, this is the revolution the way people work and think and become platform for access to the world to make a big difference in the knowledge and skills students

Journal as reference for EFL learner to gain some information to construct thought and references. English has specified purposes that some readers might be miss in comprehending text. In order to measure their comprehension through journal as their platform which contain some specific register, this research will analyze journal and discover how reader especially EFL learner comprehending the text (journal) which is contaminated with specific register that can occur misunderstanding of comprehension.

Educational journal as the platform of analyzing specific register to complete this research is based on the contribution toward English Department in Education Faculty as researcher's home study, and ESP is a part of English Department subject that should be learned as well for students in English Department especially EFL learners.

The study of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is likely specialized for advance student which is aimed to specific discipline. ESP is centered on the language appropriate to these activities in terms of grammar, lexis, register, study skills, discourse and genre (Dudley-Evans, 1997). Such a view echoes that of Hutchinson et al. (1987:19) who state, "ESP is an approach to language teaching in which all decisions as to content and method are based on the learner's reason for learning". ESP contributes huge role in English learning, the importance of this study also become the pure point of completing English study.

According to systemic functional linguistics perspective, the relation among the concepts of 'context', 'register' (Halliday & Hasan, 1989; Halliday, 2004) 'genre' (Martin, 1992, 1997, 2000) and language education. The reason for exploring these concepts is their connection with two notions that have a direct bearing on language teaching/learning: the appropriateness of linguistic forms to achieve specific communicative purposes (linked to the paradigm of analyzing language in use) and the relation between text and context. To illustrate and apply the SFL theoretical and analytical resources published by journal which is analyzed. It is suggested that a functional perspective on language teaching/learning helps students build systematic links between contextual and linguistic parameters when using language, a goal which is facilitated by SFL's view of language as "sets of related choices or options, each of which is called a system" (Painter, 2001: 176). In other words, the notions of register and genre can be used to make students aware of the socio-cultural features of the text-type that is being taught and of which linguistic choices are more likely to be made in its textualization, as well as to help teachers "to identify and focus on whatever aspect of language in use the learner needs most help with" (Painter, 2001: 178).





In language learning learner will face some linguistic features in specific aspect such as systemic functional linguistic which covers several points on SFL language strata there are; Phonology and Graphology, lexico-grammar, discourse semantics, register and genre. This thesis will emphasize the aspect of discourse which is related to semantic, and register. Discourse, this analysis is linked into discourse analysis, according to Tilahun Nigatu (2009) a method of analyzing a naturally occurring talk (spoken interaction) and all types of written texts. Focus on ordinary people method of producing and making sense of everyday social life: How language is used in everyday situations?

Sometimes people express themselves in a simple and straightforward, especially in some region people prefer use different kinds of main topic placement, deductive or inductive, the role of pragmatics happen in this term of communication. Sometimes people express themselves vaguely and indirectly, to explain clearly people prefer provide complete information early than main topic to make sure listener understand the main topic, it is called by indirect speech or inductive. Another type of delivering through interaction is analyst must refer to the context when interpreting the message as the same phenomenon can be described in a number of different ways depending on context.

However discourse the act of understanding in spoken or written (Sulin Carlin) is very crucial, it may not be neglected from several parts of practical research activities. Also the aspect of semantic that is semantics means the meaning and interpretation of words, signs, and sentence structure. Semantics largely determine our reading comprehension, how we understand others, and even what decisions we make as a result of our interpretations. Semantics can also refer to the branch of study within linguistics that deals with language and how we understand meaning. "In learning a specialized discourse for reading and writing, for presenting orally, for reasoning and problem solving, and for carrying out practical research activities". (Hyland, 2006: 38). By analyzing IT register in discourse perspective, it will bring developing technology knowledge among students, exploring knowledge





related history, culture based on IT, to improving the comprehension of using technology. The importance of collaborating technology to support learning even researching has huge contribution to reach the gist of purpose. “To be a literate person today means having control over a range of print and electronic media”. (Hyland: 2009: 58). Discourse theory aims at an understanding of the social as a discursive construction whereby, in principle, all social phenomena can be analyzed using discourse analytical tools. (Laclau and Mouffe’s Discourse: 2002).

This thesis aims to analyze of Information Technology register as specified register in English journals and to compare with general English register which is spotted in discourse perspective. Registers can be identified and described based on analysis of either complete texts or a collection of text excerpts. This is because the linguistic component of a register analysis requires identification of the *pervasive* linguistic features in the variety: linguistic characteristics that might occur in any variety but are much more common in the target register. It is these pervasive linguistic features that are clearly functional, as exemplified below. The description of a register covers three major components: *the situational context*, *the linguistic features*, and *the functional relationships between the first two components* (B, Douglas and Susan Cornard, 2009:6 p.2).

To support this research, research has reviewed of last topic from other thesis that has same field, such as from Liu Zequan (University of Singapore) composed about Register Analysis as a Tool for Translation Quality Assessment, from local researcher there is Dhinnar Kharisma Anggraetha (2012). The Use of English for Specific Purpose at SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus in Academic Year 2012/2013. Alis Rahmawati (2014). A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Register Used in Soccer Page in Social Media Facebook. And **Ismi Putri Rahmah (2013)**. An Analysis Of English Subject Lesson Plan To Its Syllabus In Context Of English For Specific Purposes Program At Vocational School (A Case Study On English Subject Lesson Plan At The Third Grade Students Of Vocational School Bina Karya Mandiri Bekasi).



The same study conducted by Iis Yulia Riani. She focuses on *English Written Register in Some Selected Law Course Book*, Register divided into two unit data. The first unit data is types of registers based on context of situation in some selected course book. The result showed there are 39 registers that exist in 10 texts, the number of register in every text is different. All of the registers include into more open registers. The second unit data is the used of register in English learning at the Law faculty. The respondents of the study were 3 law students. The data collection was done through open-mind questionnaires. The results showed that the learner used registers based on their necessity, their lacks, and their wants. But the learner used register based on their necessity mostly.

Definition of a journal or diary is a special form used in recording each transaction activity in chronological order of date into the amount that must be in debit and credit. Journals in accounting practices are the first place to record the transaction. Journal itself comes from French (jour) means it is today. While understanding the scientific journal is a publication that contains the magazine Scientific Paper which obviously contains the data and information submitted written science and technology and in accordance with the rules of scientific writing and published periodically. (Judge,2012). And journals normally used to allow students to meet additional source material is less obtained from books, and usually the students will get some of the terms in that journal in particular terms of information technology. Therefore, this research will reveal more about some of the terms of information technology in education-themed journal.

Journal as reference for EFL learner to gain some information to construct thought and references. English has specified purposes that some readers might be miss in comprehending text. In order to measure their comprehension through journal as their platform which contain some specific register, this research will analyze journal and discover how reader especially EFL learner comprehending the text (journal) which is contaminated with specific register that can occur misunderstanding of comprehension.



## 1.2 Research formulation

The research is formulated in the research question as follow:

- a) How does discourse analysis clarifies IT registers in selected journals?
- b) How do these specific IT registers in journals affect the readers in comprehending text?

## 1.3 Aims of Research

The purpose of this study discusses there search achievement objectives of the research to be conducted. There several goals of these thesis settings are:

- a) To describe how discourse analysis clarifies IT registers in selected journals.
- b) To describe how these specific IT registers in journals affect the readers in comprehending text.

## 1.4 Significance of the research

Theoretically, the result of study provide to clarify English in contextual register in some selected journals and to avoid misunderstandings in comprehending the registers for the reader. Practically, the study should be useful for students to learn the specialized register of a particular information technology and about its context of journals. English education learn about types of languages in specific, this is the chance for gaining further information related to their atmosphere in using technology. Journals as particular references for learner especially written in English and absolutely contain some specific words that should be learned and analyzed. This significance of research could help EFL learner to realize the importance of learning specific register to avoid ambiguity in comprehending text.

## 1.5 Limitation of Study

This study focus on register analysis of English written through contextual in some selected journals (Journal of Educational Research and Policy), they are:





- Bridging a Collaborative Learning in Process Writing through Weblog: An Experiment for Indonesian Learners by Andika Agus Dewantara and Yasir Fahmi Mubaraq
- Learning Social Studies at Primary Schools: A Multilevel Analysis for Research Policies by Laurens Kaluge
- Indonesian Social Science Teacher Self-efficacy in Conducting Classroom Action Research by Yasser Awaluddin

An analysis English written register through contextual in some selected journals. In general terms, a register is a variety associated with a particular situation of use including particular communicative purposes (B, Douglas and Susan:6 p.1). Registers are described by the linguistic features, the linguistic features is the typical lexical and grammatical characteristics.

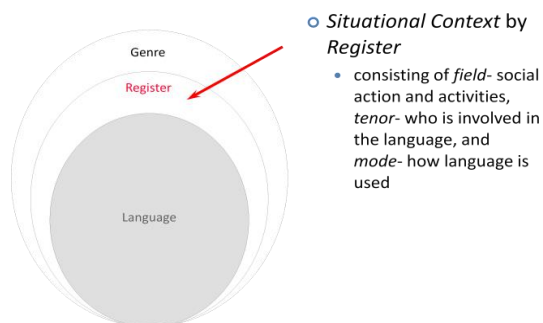
Also regarding to the reading quality of readers especially EFL learners is still lack of comprehensible, researcher initiate to have micro experimental toward their reading comprehension toward journal which consist of several information technology register. Student should be aware the role of ESP subject that explore the area of systemic functional linguistic that cover situational context by register, the problem is student still don't realize the discourse that happened during reading activity, the interaction between writer and reader, if the interaction is not completely linked, it causes ambiguity and misunderstanding the purpose of discourse.

## 1.6 Theoretical Foundation

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) has been defined by a number of researchers. One of the most oft-cited definitions is from Hutchison and Waters (1987) who see ESP as an *approach* rather than a product, meaning that ESP does not imply a particular kind of language, teaching material or methodology. In general terms, a **register** is a variety associated with a particular situation of use. The description of a register covers three major components: the situational context, the linguistic features, and the functional relationships between the first two components (B, Douglas and Susan, p.6). *Situational context*, this can be interpreted by means of a conceptual



framework using terms ‘field’, ‘tenor’, and ‘mode’. These were the abstract components of the context of situation of meanings.



To analyse texts in terms of their field, tenor and mode

- field*- social activities and actions
- tenor*- who is doing what to whom
- mode*- how language is used

The notion of *functions of language*. These may be identified as the functional components of the semantic system of a language: ideational: (a) ideational, subdivided into logical and experiential; (b) interpersonal; and (c) textual. *The systematic relationship between the two*. There is a correlation between the categories of the situation and those of the semantic system, such that, in general terms, the field is reflected in the experiential meanings of the text, the tenor in the interpersonal meanings, and the mode in the textual meanings. (Halliday and Hasan, 1989: p.29).

According to systemic functional linguistics perspective, the relation among the concepts of ‘context’, ‘register’ (Halliday & Hasan, 1989; Halliday, 2004) ‘genre’ (Martin, 1992, 1997, 2000) and language education. The reason for exploring these concepts is their connection with two notions that have a direct bearing on language teaching/learning: the appropriateness of linguistic forms to achieve specific communicative purposes (linked to the paradigm of analyzing language in use) and the relation between text and context. To illustrate and apply the SFL theoretical and analytical resources published by journal which is analyzed. It is suggested that a functional perspective on language teaching/learning helps students build systematic links between contextual and linguistic parameters when using language, a



goal which is facilitated by SFL's view of language as "sets of related choices or options, each of which is called a system" (Painter, 2001: 176). In other words, the notions of register and genre can be used to make students aware of the socio-cultural features of the text-type that is being taught and of which linguistic choices are more likely to be made in its textualization, as well as to help teachers "to identify and focus on whatever aspect of language in use the learner needs most help with" (Painter, 2001: 178).

### 1.7 Previous study

To support this research, research has reviewed of last topic from other thesis that has same field, such as from Liu Zequan (University of Singapore) composed about Register Analysis as a Tool for Translation Quality Assessment, from local researcher there is Dhinnar Kharisma Anggraetha (2012). The Use of English for Specific Purpose at SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus in Academic Year 2012/2013. Alis Rahmawati (2014). A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Register Used in Soccer Page in Social Media Facebook and **Ismi Putri Rahmah (2013)**. An Analysis Of English Subject Lesson Plan To Its Syllabus In Context Of English For Specific Purposes Program At Vocational School (A Case Study On English Subject Lesson Plan At The Third Grade Students Of Vocational School Bina Karya Mandiri Bekasi).

According to Liu Zequan's Research, register or context of situation as it is formally termed, "is the set of meanings, the configuration of semantic patterns, that are typically drawn upon under the specific conditions, along with the words and structures that are used in the realization of these meanings" (Halliday, 1978:23). It is concerned with the variables of field, tenor, and mode, and is a useful abstraction which relates variations of language use to variations of social context. Therefore, register analysis of linguistic texts, which enables us to uncover how language is maneuvered to make meaning, has received popular application in (critical) discourse analysis and (foreign) language teaching pedagogy.





Regrettably, however, register analysis has been paid little attention to by the vast translation scholarship in and outside China up to the 1990s. The western, or English-language, translation scholarship has long been debating upon the criterion of "equivalence" and the illusory measures of it. In China, controversy has been centered on the three-character standard of "Faithfulness," "Communicability" and "Elegance" proposed by Yan Fu (1894/1984) but never observed by him (Hung and Pollard, 1998:371). In view of this scenario, this paper proposes and argues for the application of register analysis, especially that of the Australian/Hallidayan tradition, for textual analysis of parallel texts in question for the purpose of translation quality assessment. This paper provides this argument, based, first, upon an introduction of register theory *per se*, and second, upon the relevance and applications of register analysis to translation studies. But before we do that, the concept of equivalence will be briefly reviewed because of its significance to translation quality assessment.

From Dhinnar Kharisma Anggraetha research. The Use of English for Specific Purpose at SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus in Academic Year 2012/2013. The need of mastering English in a job is unarguable. English is used as the medium of business, tourism, science, technology, and education. ESP stands for English for Specific Purposes. It refers to the teaching of a specific genre of mostly technical English for students with specific goals, careers or fields of study. ESP consists of English Language Teaching which is designed to unify specific needs of the learners. ESP, then, should enable the learners to learn something from their teacher and he or she must investigate the use, on which the language will be put. Based on the reason, the writer is interested in analyzing about the study to vocational school especially for pharmacy school. The writer is inspired to write a research paper concerning with the English teaching for pharmacy school students at SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus. The objectives of this research are to find out the methods used by English teacher at SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus, to describe the materials used by English teacher in English for specific purposes teaching at SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus, to describe the



implementations of teaching English for specific purposes in SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus This study is qualitative research with a case study method. The methods of collecting data are observation, interview, and document analysis.

The result of this research shows that: (a). The goals of teaching English in SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus is to enable the students to understand English as a means of communication and to practice in using English in spoken form, (b). The teacher does not only use handout as the material but also a worksheet, (c). In conducting teaching and learning process, the teacher uses three phase technique(d).Most of the materials of English in SMK Al Islam Farmasi Kudus are texts and dialogues which is suitable with pharmacy context, (e).Based on the targetneeds, the learners' needs of the students are learning to master four language skills, the goal of teaching is suitable with academic purposes, the English is needed to find the job and English as a subject is difficult to the students, (f).Based on the learners' needs, English grammar is needed, the attendance of students is important needs of the students, the materials are appropriate with the needs of students, the limitation of vocabulary makes difficult to study English, the facilities from school are suitable for the students, the time is appropriate with the needs, the teacher has taught clearly. Therefore, the writer suggests that: (a). The University should make its participation to the development of education, provide teachers training and also help to equalize English for Specific Purposesvocabularies, (b). The teacher should motivate the students to be more active in using spoken English form, (c). The teacher should develop the creativity and the use of pharmacy's text, (d). The school should facilitate with adequate material, media, and source of learning, (e). The students should study more about English especially in producing spokenEnglish and also enrich the vocabulary to increase their knowledge.

From Alis Rahmawati research. This research paper aims to describe the linguistics form and the meaning of registerused in soccer page of social media facebook. Soccer page is a space where news about soccer is shared.



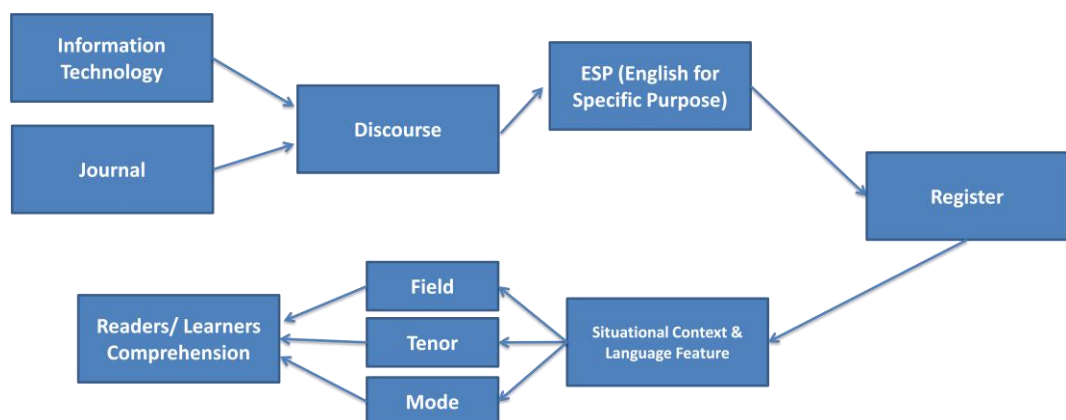
This page is handled by maintenance who always post updated news about soccer, such as score updates, news of last match, and news of the player or the specific club. There are many new words created in soccer pages. The type of research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is the register used in soccer page of social media facebook. The data are register words and phrases included in printed material used in soccer page of social media facebook. The data source is the post in soccer page of social media facebook. The writer collects the post in soccer page, reads the post thoroughly, and writes down the register words and phrases, and gives the code of the data. In analyzing the data, the writer classifies the data into categories as the register, analyzes the data by identifying the linguistic form of the register, analyzing the context of situation of the data based on Halliday's theory, Identifying the differences between lexical and contextual meaning based on Larson's theory. Based on the analysis, the researcher finds that in linguistic form there are 13 data of noun, 1 datum of verb, 1 datum of adjective, 15 data of compound word, 1 datum of abbreviation, and 6 data of noun phrase and there are two types of meaning: 9 data of lexical meaning and 28 data of contextual meaning. This means that the more frequently appear of linguistic form are in compound word (40.5%) and meaning is in contextual meaning (75.6%). And from **Ismi Putri Rahmah (2013) research. It about An Analysis Of English Subject Lesson Plan To Its Syllabus In Context Of English For Specific Purposes Program At Vocational School (A Case Study On English Subject Lesson Plan At The Third Grade Students Of Vocational School Bina Karya Mandiri Bekasi).** This study is purposed to find a relevancy between the lesson plan and the syllabus up to its use in fulfill the context of specific purposes for English subject at vocational school. The relevancy is started on confirming the content standard (Standar Isi) to School-Based curriculum (KTSP), the School-Based curriculum component that is the basic competence to syllabus indicator in order to enhance the fulfillment of ESP context on the documents. Finally, the relevancy is continued to the lesson plan and its syllabus up to its use on a classroom activity. The method of this study is a qualitative method which uses a





descriptive explanation as a design of study. The design of study uses a documentary record as the main data source with the interview and observation as the supporting data. In the documentary preparation, they are all containing a context of English for Specific Purposes. Especially lesson plan to its syllabus reaches a good criteria starting on reaching a score 4 up to score 5 fulfilling the English for Specific Purposes context. However, the supported data got with the interview and observation shows a phenomenon that the English for Specific Purposes context is still unreachable on a classroom activity whether the documentary preparation has reached a good criteria. There are some factors cause the unreachable context of ESP on class, those are the teachers, the students, the school's support and government standardization about national examination. So, the result shows whether the documentary analysis reaches a good attainment of ESP context, it still cannot guarantee the implementation of ESP context on classroom activity.

### 1.8 Frame of Thought



Development Council 2007; Ministry of Education, Singapore n.d. b). Jonassen, Carr and Yueh (1998) argue that computers need to be applied to the educational settings as mind tools rather than simple knowledge deliverers. Computers act as the mentor that leads learners into the desirable learning tracks, and improve their learning performance. Journal is the most reference that people use to read and gain more information, it has lot of register might be spotted. Written information are always become the basic of language which consist of some registers. Writer recognize written registers



like newspaper, journals, magazines, textbooks, and guide book, few writers are actually required to produce the language of those registers. Journal or another reference is the way people communicate to share some information, communication: reader understand and regularly participate in producing text.

The main role of journal may become a reference of academic writing; this is the importance of comprehending register in some selected journals. Most of them quote and cit as well as they are able to understand generally not as specific. The importance of comprehending each register in a written text is the way writer can link the information between the previous source to a new product of text in order to share correctly and avoid misunderstanding of main aim.

The notion of *functions of language*. These may be identified as the functional components of the semantic system of a language: ideational: (a) ideational, subdivided into logical and experiential; (b) interpersonal; and (c) textual. *The systematic relationship between the two*. There is a correlation between the categories of the situation and those of the semantic system, such that, in general terms, the field is reflected in the experiential meanings of the text, the tenor in the interpersonal meanings, and the mode in the textual meanings. (Halliday and Hasan, 1989: p.29).

## 1.9 Research Method

The research method is a way of working that is done to achieve a result of research that has been defined previously. In this study, the method used is descriptive qualitative methods. In qualitative descriptive methods, the authors will describe the problems that occurred in each information technology words.

The method of the research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive Qualitative methods offer the opportunity for participants to describe the subject of study in their own words and to do so largely on their own conditions. They may express views, give words to their experiences and describe events and situations. Likewise, with the use of various observation



methods, extended descriptions of cultural behavior, knowledge and artifacts can be obtained. The information gained is not limited to preconceived questions and categories, and as a consequence can provide rich and detailed data that leads to be focused descriptions of a given phenomenon in the social world (Cresswell, 2006).

A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding is based on a methodology which investigates a phenomenon of social and human problems. In this new approach, researchers created a complex picture, researching words, a detailed report of the views of respondents, and conducted a study on the natural situation. Bogdan and Taylor (Moleong, 2007:3) argues that qualitative methodology is a search procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the people and observed behavior.

Because the data includes descriptive information, the writer took descriptive qualitative research within *Analysis of IT Register in Some Selected Journals*. The qualitative method is as to be used in this research, it is the research by analysis approach. The qualitative method as a procedure and structured way to explain descriptive discourse of texts or speeches of everything could be researched, it is which explained by Bogdan and Taylor (L.J. Maleong, 2011:4), and the others said that it is the way of explaining and analysing phenomenon, event, social activity, trust attitude and perception as thinking of individually or clusterly.

Related to the research question, this study apply text analysis. Text analysis may reflect to discourse in order maintaining other ability in comprehending each aspect of English lesson. Hyland states “In learning a specialized discourse for reading and writing, for presenting orally, for reasoning and problem solving, and for carrying out practical research activities”. (Hyland, 2006: 38).

Textual analysis is a way for researchers to gather information about how other human beings make sense of the world. It is a methodology a data-gathering process for those researchers who want to understand the ways in which members of various cultures and subcultures make sense of who they





are, and of how they fit into the world in which they live. Textual analysis is useful for researchers working in cultural studies, media studies, in mass communication, and perhaps even in sociology and philosophy.

This research conduct to IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon students to measure their comprehension toward journals as their references. Through deep interview and survey, researcher gain data to strengthen the research relating student less comprehension and ambiguity. In the study of Harrie Jansen (2010), Many empirical studies explore the diversity of certain behaviors or cognitions within a given population, based on some ten to fifty semi-structured interviews with members selected from that population. Typically the analysis involves the comparison of interview data for each topic inquired and then a summary of their diversity into a number of categories (themes of concern, types of behavior, attitudes, etc.). In the report, these categories are justified by quotations from the interviews. This type of research is often labeled simply as "qualitative study." Several authors have criticized the weak methodological justifications or even the confusion regarding the logic of this simple type of qualitative research (Baker, Wuest & Stern, 1992; Caelly, Ray & Mill, 2003; Chamberlain, 1999; Sandelowski & Barroso, 2003; Reichertz, 2009).

### 1.10 The Object and Time of The Research

This object of this research focused on some selected journals of education which consist of some 'confusing' register that is related to specific register of Information Technology (IT). This decision is taken because most of students from English Language Teaching Department mostly use educational journal as their references to gain information or knowledge, to avoid ambiguity of comprehending text, this research specially choose journal of education as selected journal rather than IT journal which is absolutely exist obvious explanation about IT information on it. Therefore researcher will not analyze on Information Technology journals but it will taken on Journal of Education. This research will be conducted on May15– August 10, 2016.



**Time Table. 01**

No.	Date	Research Activity
1.	May 15 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Proposing research proposal
2.	May 16 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Research proposal approved
3.	May 19 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Looking for references: Journal of Educational Research and Policy vol. 4 & Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi from IAIN Syekh Nurjati library.
4.	May 20 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Constructing and revising Chapter I
5.	May 25 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Reporting Chapter I to 2 <sup>nd</sup> supervisor
6.	May 26 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Reporting Chapter I to 1 <sup>st</sup> supervisor
7.	May 27 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Revising Chapter I and Constructing Chapter II: Analyzing data of specific IT register on Journals
8.	May 30 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Reporting Chapter I and Chapter II
9.	May 31 <sup>st</sup> 2016	Revising Chapter II
10.	June 6 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Reporting Chapter II
11.	June 7 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Revising Chapter II and Constructing Chapter III: The influence of register toward readers (collecting data from readers in IAIN Syekh Nurjati through questionnaire)
12.	June 8 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Questionnaire Development
13.	June 13 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Reporting Chapter II and Chapter III
14.	June 14 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Revising Chapter III and Constructing Chapter IV: Conclusion and Suggestion
15.	June 20 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Reporting Chapter III and Chapter IV
16.	June 21 <sup>st</sup> 2016	Revising Chapter IV
17.	June 27 <sup>th</sup> 2016	Reporting Chapter IV
18.	June 28 <sup>th</sup> - 10 <sup>th</sup> August 2016	Completing, approving thesis and finishing



### 1.11 The Sources of Data

There are two sources of data for this research:

- a. Primary data sources are in some selected journals. The journals those are taken from this research are about educational research and policy.
- b. Secondary data sources are supporting sources or some other references to support the main sources. Those data are taken from other references that supported to education of information technology and communication, also respondent information acquiring through questionnaire.

The method of this research, after exploring and collecting data, researcher need respondent to prove this theory by measuring their comprehension about journal which consist of several specific register. This observation will conduct to respondent data collection through questionnaire.

### 1.12 Research System

The researcher use steps of the research from some selected IT journals, as follow:

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Step:** Identify a Research Topic or Focus

In the following section, this study focus on the linguistic characteristics of written text, showing what the features can be found in the journals and how the typical language features used in written can be directly linked to the typical comprehension purposes and linguistic feature of this register.

#### **2<sup>nd</sup> Step:** Conduct a Review of Literature

Written text such journals has general register category, and it is possible to distinguish among specific sub registers such as journals, course books, textbooks or guide book. One basic characteristic of all text is that it takes written mode.

#### **3<sup>rd</sup> Step:** Define the Role of Researcher

Particularly in qualitative research, the role of the researcher as the primary data collection instrument necessitates the identification of



personal values, assumptions and biases at the outset of the study (Cresswell, 2006:181).

#### **4<sup>th</sup> Step: Manage Entry Into the Field and Maintain Good Field Relations**

Because the IT journals commonly use in general perspective of studies, it needs more explanation about content. It will able to find in some course book in school, college etc. The journal of education that researcher have provided will be the main focus of example in researching specific register to clarify, and collecting data from respondents through questionnaire related to their comprehension about educational journal which contains some specific IT registers.

#### **5<sup>th</sup> Step: Write Qualitative Sub questions**

This study also includes the research question as follows:

1. How does discourse analysis clarify IT registers in selected journals?
2. How do these specific IT registers in journals affect the readers in comprehending text?

#### **6<sup>th</sup> Step: Select Participants**

Participants' meanings, in the entire qualitative research process, the researcher keeps a focus on learning the meaning that the participants hold about the problem or issue, not the meaning that the researchers bring to the research or writers express in the literature (Cresswell, 2007:164). It will take some participants that have been read some journals containing specified register in IT and they will provided some selected journals that researcher have been served.

The participant in this study is might be another researcher which is creating thesis and especially EFL learners. They are as the implementer, and also as a reader. The participants will read some journals and researcher will measure the comprehension of their effort.

#### **7<sup>th</sup> Step: Collect the Data**

The researchers collecting some selected education journals from several libraries, websites, because of educational journals is commonly





spread around the world under internet sites, easy to access and it is possible for them who researching references especially in English Language Teaching Department.

### **8<sup>th</sup> Step: Analyze and Interpret the Data**

The researcher have organized the rest of this study in the following way based on Hyland about discourse “In learning a specialized discourse for reading and writing, for presenting orally, for reasoning and problem solving, and for carrying out practical research activities”. (Hyland, 2006: 38). Haliday proposes about three features of the context of situation (i.e. situational variables) which together determine the register of language: the first is *field of discourse* (what is being done or talked about), the second is *tenor of discourse* (the people involved and their relationships), and the third is *mode of discourse* (the channel of communication and distance in time/space from events)(Halliday 1978: 33; Halliday, Hasan 1989: 24 – 28).linguistic characteristics that might occur in any variety but are much more common in the target register.

### **9<sup>th</sup> Step: Proving data toward respondent (readers)**

Data result will be proved through questionnaire that given to some readers (EFL learners) by measuring their comprehension about journals that consists of specific register.

### **10<sup>th</sup> Step: Disseminate Results**

The result of this research will disseminate for the reader that need specific language in the Information Technology in discourse perspective, it can avoid misunderstanding between the writer of journals and the reader.

Two kinds of data managements, they are:

#### **a. Techniques and Instruments of Collecting Data**

Researcher as key instrument. Qualitative researchers collect data through examining documents. This study use a course book for collecting data but the researchers are the ones who actually gather the information.



The researcher do not tend to use or rely on questionnaires or instruments developed by other researchers (Cresswell, 2009).

b. Data Analysis

Data collection and analysis in qualitative research are inductive processes. Although the steps involved in qualitative data analysis vary according to the research questions asked and the type of approach taken, the steps listed here are common to most studies:

1. Prepare and organize the data.
2. Review and explore the data.
3. Code data into categories.
4. Construct thick descriptions of people, places, and activities.
5. Build themes and test hypotheses.
6. Report and interpret data.

(Lodico, et.al, 2010:180)

In the process analysis the researcher will explore the data and try to answer the questions research. Because in the journals use specific register, so the researcher will analyze English written register samples which is regularly contain in journal of education in the next chapter.





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